

The Tiffin Tribune.

CO PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
LOCKES & BLYMYER,
Editors and Proprietors.

W. LOCKES & W. BLYMYER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14th, 1890

TRIBUNE OFFICE
MOVED

To Room formerly occupied by
Kaup & Osborn,

MARKET STREET,

Opposite Davis House.

Financial.

From the above head we hope our

readers won't think we are going to

indulge upon their long article on

finance, how to successfully conduct

financial operations, what to do with

the bonds and greenbacks, how re-

sumption of specie payment is to be

brought about, how greenbacks are

to be appreciated to or near gold

standard &c., &c. In fact, we don't

flatter ourselves that we could do so

if we attempted it.

We have read the opinion of many

writers, political speakers and Con-

gressmen on the subject and have

come out of the conflict somewhat

the worse for wear, besides being

muddled, Senator Morton and Gre-

enly differ and demolish each other's

theory entirely. The Cincinnati Ga-

zette and Commercial have different

views. Two of the correspondents

of the Gazette, "E. D. M." and some

one else—differ with each other and

all finance writers; Ben. Butler has

an individual way of his own, so

has Spinner, and a thousand and one

others, who have not financial abili-

ties sufficient to conduct a country

store, have a way that will accomplish

the objects sought for—of this they

are positive.

Now, when doctors differ, who is

to decide. Each one of the financial

giants has a scheme peculiarly his

own, and proceeds to unmercifully

tear down the ideas of others oppo-

sed to his. If he agrees with one

item professed by some one else, still

another tears that to shreds. So it

goes all around. No two agree on

more than one point, and that is

ripped to pieces by a dozen others.

When an innocent reader, searching

for financial light, reads the whole

round of these egotistical financiers

he finds that so far from receiving the

sought for light, darkness is only

made visible. He finds the bottom

knocked out of all opinions and

theories; and for himself he feels

as though he had been the principal

in a prize fight and had just come

up for the hundredth round, weak on

his "pint" and his head "addled"

from frequent visitations of his op-

ponent's sledge-hammer blows. He

is completely worried.

To us so much financial talk seems

to be all bosh. If we do our duty

the finances will take care of them-

selves. Let the greenbacks be—let

the bonds alone. Go to work and

curtail the extravagance of the Gov-

ernment. Get the thieves, that are

eating up the money that ought to go

towards paying the debt and inter-

est of office. Let us have econo-

my in every department of the Gov-

ernment. Talk no more of increas-

ing the salaries of Grant or any other

Government officers. To sum it

all up let the strictest economy pre-

vail in every department of the Gov-

ernment—give honest men the of-

ing a withering look at his fellow
jurymen, he continued. "There are
eleven of the most contrary devils I
ever saw and we can't agree."

And so it is with each member of
Congress.

Congress.

Congress commenced on the fifth

last. We give in a condensed form

the most important of its doings:

In the Senate a communication

from the Secretary of War giving the

number of troops employed against

the Indians, and one from the Sec-

retary of the Treasury giving the

report of Commissioner Wells on

finances, both of which were referred

to proper committees. A resolution

was offered asking the President for

a copy of his late Amnesty Proclama-

tion and his authority therefor. A

running discussion was then had upon

it, and while most of those taking part

in it seemed to think it itself all right

yet seemed to doubt the authority

of the President to issue it. The

resolution was accepted. Mr. Will-

iams, of Oregon offered a resolution

directing the Committee on Agricul-

ture to inquire into the expediency

of reorganizing the Department of Ag-

riculture, so as to provide for the

election of one person from each

State familiar with the agricul-

tural wants and interests of such

State, to occupy a semi-official posi-

tion in the Department. Adopted.

A bill was introduced providing that

no person shall hold, nor shall he re-

ceive a salary or compensation for

performing the duties of more than

one office or place of trust under the

Constitution or laws of the United

States at the same time, whether

such office or place be civil, military

or naval, and any person holding any

such office or place, who shall accept

or hold any other place of trust of

profit under the Constitution or laws

of the United States, shall be deemed

to have vacated the office or place

which he held at the time of such

acceptance. The bill granting lands

to the State of Wisconsin to aid the

construction of the Green Bay &

Lake Pepin Railroad was reported

back without amendment. It gives

ten alternate sections per mile on

each side of the road.

In the House, Mr. Keatts, of Pa.,

(R.), offered a joint resolution giv-

ing additional bounty under act of

July 23, 1866, and several other

amendatory thereto, to persons who

served three years and were honora-

ably discharged, notwithstanding they

may have been borne upon the rolls

as alvies. Referred to Military Com-

mittee. A resolution was offered by

Mr. Barnes, of Ky. (D.), that it is

the duty of the government to de-

velop its resources, increase its re-

venues, retain its surplus gold, with a

view to the speedy resumption of

specie payment; that it will retard

this purpose, disturb values, and in-

terfere with the revenue to contract

the currency in any respect, or to

undertake to fix a time by law when

specie payments shall commence un-

til gold and legal tender notes are

more nearly approximated in value

through the operation of natural

causes. A bill was introduced and

referred, compelling railroads that

accepted grants of land from the U.

S. to use none but American iron in

building them, under penalty of for-

feiture of such lands. A joint resolu-

tion was presented from the Ver-

mont Legislature against any recip-

rocity treaty with Canada, which was

referred. Mr. Washburne, of Ill.,

to secure those reforms in the public
service which are so imperatively de-

mandated. As President, General

Grant must have the earnest and cor-

dinated support of the other branches

of the government, particularly of the

legislative branch. The responsi-

bility of this Congress, so far as the

next Administration is concerned is

complete. The great masses of our

constituents, the bone and sinew of

the country, the men who have no

schemes of plunder, and who desire

only an honest administration of the

government; the men who fought

the battles of the republic and poured

out their blood in its defense, re-

quire of us a decrease of our expendi-

tures and a reduction of taxation. Re-

gardless of the mysteries of finance,

they see that our credit can be im-

proved, the public faith vindicated,

return to specie payment made cer-

tain, a reduction of the interest of

the public debt secured by keeping

down the expenditures of the govern-

ment to the lowest possible point,

and by the honest collection of the

revenues. It is for Congress to see

that the revenue is collected, and that

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Passions, Indian Department and
army proper must remain about the

same as stated in the estimates. The

Military Academy appropriation was

reduced \$50,000. On the estimates

for army and fortifications \$1,654,-

200 are asked, and I believe we can

get along with \$1,500,000. For har-

bor and river improvements and pub-

lic buildings \$1,489,018 are asked.

In my judgment, \$300,000 will be

as much as Congress would wish to

appropriate under both of these

heads. For the naval establishment

\$20,933,414.50 are estimated, but in

the navy bill already prepared, this

is reduced to about \$16,000,000,

which, it is believed, will answer ev-

ery purpose. Here are some \$15,-

000,000 which, it is thought, can be

cut out of the estimates of the total

expenditures for the year ending

30th of June, 1870, of the \$303,000,-

000, as submitted by the Secretary of

the Treasury. That will leave for

the total expenditures of the govern-

ment for the year ending June 30, 1870,

\$288,000,000. Add to that \$2,000,000

more for various other expenditures

and we have a total of \$290,000,000.

It is my belief that the expendi-

tures can be kept down to that point

and that the government can be ad-

ministered for that sum, and if that

can be done, as it ought to be done,

a good showing can be made.

I have made no estimate in rela-

tion to the revenue for the next fis-

cal year, but it appears from the Sec-

retary's report that the actual re-

venues received for the first quarter

amounted to \$8